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# NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876.

# WASHINGTON.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES OCCUPY ATTENTION. SATIRICAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT-DE-BATE ON LOUISIANA-THE HOUSE TO SPAND ON ITS SUPPOSED RIGHTS.

The Senate yesterday spent the day in a de bate on the Louisiana election. A message was received from the President on the stationing of troops at Petersburg, in which he emphasized an ironical remark by italicizing it. The House refused to listen to plans for a joint committee of Congress to reach a compremise on the Presidency. The indications are that the House will not listen to any compromise. Mr. Morton's plan for election by direct vote will now be pressed in the Senate.

## THE TROOPS AT PETERSBURG.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GRANT-A SAR-CASTIC SHOT AT THOSE WHO ARE COMPLAINING. To the Senate of the United States: In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 6th inst. requesting information as to "whether troops of the United States were stationed at the City of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1876, and, if so, under what authority and for what pure." I submit the inclosed letter from the Secretary of War, to whom the resolution was referred, together with the report of the General of the Army and accompanying papers. These inclosures will give all information called for by the resolution and I confidently believe will justify the action taken. It is well understood that the presence of the United States troops at polling places never prevented the full exercise of the franchise by any citizen of whatever political faith. If, then, they have had any effect upon the ballot cast, it has been to insure protection to the citizen casting it, in giving it to the candidate of his unbiased choice without fear, and thus securing the very essence of liberty. It may be that the presence of 24 United States soldiers, under the command of a captain and licutenant, quartered in the Custom-house of Petersburg, Va., on the 7th of November, at a considerable distance from any polling place, without any interference on their part whatever, and without going near the polls during the election, may have secured a different result from what would have been obtained if they had not been there (to maintain the peace in case of riot) on the face of the returns. But if such is the case, it is only proof that in this one Congressional district in the State of Virginia the legal and constitutional voters have been able to return, as elected, the candidates of U. S. GRANT. their choice. Executive Mansion, Dec. 14, 1876.

[Note.—The italics and the parenthesis are the President's.] The letter of the Secretary of War is dated Dec. 11, 1876, and incloses the report of the General of the Army, and a communication with its inclosures received from the Attorney-General. The letter of the latter incloses copies of papers on file in his office containing information which, he states, shows the necessity for sending troops to Petersburg, Va. on the 7th of November last, the day of the election. The following is Gen. Sherman's report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1876.

The Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War. Sin: In compliance with your reference of the 7th Inst. to the resolution of the Senate calling for a report whether troops of the United States were stationed in the City of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1876, and, if so, under what authority, and for what purpose," I have the honor to report that Company B, Capt. Breckinridge, of the 2d United States Artillery, was posted at Petersburg, Va., from Nov. 4 until Nov. 13, when it was recalled to its proper station, Fort Foote, Md. To a more complete understanding of the case I will add that on the 2d day of November a gentleman came to me from the Attorney-General, representing that there was reason to apprehend a breach of the peace at Petersburg, Va., and ask ing a detachment of troops to be sent there. You being then absent, I saw Judge Taft in person, and he advised that a company of soldiers be sent to Petersburg if prac ticable, and the next day, being in New-York City, I saw Gen. Hancock in person, and after some inquiries as t the troops available I ordered him to send the above designated company to Petersburg to remain during the election of Nov. 7, and then to return to its post. I inclose a copy of his orders; also a copy of General Orders Nos. 85 and 96, which include all orders and instructions the troops arriving in districts where disturb ances were apprehended. I have the honor to be your W. T. SHERMAN, General. obedient servant,

The inclosure embraces affidavits. &c., relative to the necessity for troops at Petersburg, covering some thirty pages of manuscript. The first is the aworn statement of Geo. N. Marble, to the effect that, on the 25th day of May last he was engaged in a building a short distance from the polls in distributing Republican tickets, when an armed body of the opposition party, with officers and marching in line, assaulted a free colored man in front of his building with clubs and stones, which they used without semblance of mercy, besides shooting one man in the face after they had knocked him down with a stone. Marble, who had escaped from the building at the beginning of the attack, was immediately arrested and carried before the judges of election, who committed him to jail for "inciting a riot," without any hearing whatever. When brought before the Mayor no one appeared to make a complaint, and Marble was discharged. He adds that be firmly believes that the Republican voters of the city will not go out at the Fall election unless the Government will furnish them ample protection by sending troops for that purpose.

Other affidavits in relation to outrages in May, and expressing the belief that the presence of troops was necessary to protect the Republicans at the polls, and which were made public about the time troops were sent to Petersburg, followed. Letters from L. L. Lewis, United States Attorney, and C. P. Ramsdell, United States Marshall are also appended They relate to the same subject, and also to the late disturbance to the 30th of October, when Messrs. Segar, Ball, and Dezendorf were assaulted, and a Republican meeting broken up. Copies of Virginia newspapers and some printed copies of orders from the War Department are also embraced in the in-

## LOUISIANA IN THE SENATE.

A WHOLE DAY OF STORMY DEBATE-DISQUIETING LANGUAGE USED.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 .- A debate on the Louisiana question occupied the Senate during the entire day. It began with a long and rather quiet-mannered speech by Senator Sherman, on the report of the eratic committee which went to New-Orleans. Growing warmer and warmer, and more and more partisan as it went on, the debate was closed by a vigorous and denunciatory effort from Mr. Thur-The weight of the discussion on the Demo tratic side was borne by Mr. Bayard, whose nicelyconstructed fabrics of logic were repeatedly demol-ished by the heavy blows of Mr. Morton's sledge imer arguments. The Democrats all showed a sition to avoid the real essence of the question and spend their force mainly upon side issues, such at the character of the Returning Board, the legality of some of its proceedings, and the manner in which idence of intimidation was made up and the Nobody explicitly denied that there pre-Valled in many parts of the State a frightful sness, or that the victims of man-Hold crimes were Republican negroes and the perpewe white Democrats. At one stage of the bate Mr. Bayard admitted the existence of a deplorable state of affairs in certain parishes, but laid the te upon the bad government of Kellogg, which he said the people regard as a usurpation. Mr. Morton took courage from this confession, and from the sissions in the report of the committee, to hope that some progress had been made toward

arresting the evils which afflict Louisiana. He said the difficulty had been heretofore that the Democrats denied the existence of outrages and intimidations, and now that they have begun to concede the truth of what Republicans have been charging for years there is a prospect of a better state of things. Mr. Thurman rather indignantly refused to be put in a position of acknowledging the prevalence of political intimidations.

If any point was gained in the debate it was in the exposure Mr. Sherman made of the weakness of the Democratic report, which devotes three columns to a pettifogging discussion of legal forms and technicalities and disposes of the vital question of intimidation in a paragraph of a finger's length. The discussion poured no oil upon the troubled waters, but rather agitated them the more. No listener had his hopes of a peaceful solution of the Presidential question strengthened by what he heard. On the contrary, the excited manner of some of the speakers and their frequent allusions to "serious perils," "the alarming situation," and "dangers menacing the country," were calculated to arouse grave apprehensions. The whole debate grew out of a motion to print extra copies of the report of the Sherman Committee, which was finally adopted with an mendment for adding to the document the report of the Democratic Committee, but without the evidence taken by the fatter, it not having been forwarded as yet.

## NO BLOCKADE OF APPROPRIATIONS. THE BILLS ALL TO BE PUT THROUGH AS EXPEDI-

TIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 14.—The House of Representatives will proceed as rapidly as possible with the regular appropriation bills, and make an honest effort to pass them all before the 4th of next March, no matter how much political excitement there may be in the mean time. It is not seriously contemplated to refuse to make appropriations until it is determined who is to be inaugurated President. The Democratic leaders of the House say that either Hayes or Tilden will be President; and they recognize the fact that they have no right in either event to cripple the Government by withholding the neessary funds to keep its machinery in motion.

In accordance with this policy the different bills were to-day assigned to the several members of the Appropriation Committee in order that they may be reported at the earliest possible day. In the House several hours of good honest work were put in on the Post-Office bill. This bill is constructed substantially on the basis of last session's appropriations, with some unimportant reductions, of course. This does not give the Post-Office Department as much money as it asked for by nearly three millions, but it leaves the service substantially as it now is. Mr. Holman expects that there will be a saving on the postal service during the next fiscal year of two millions. It will, however, arise from the increased revenues of the department rather than from any great reduction in the appropria-

#### REPUBLICAN COMMENTS. A CONCERTED MOVEMENT TO OVERAWE THE COUN-

TRY-INDIANA NOT THE PROPER THEATER FOR ORDERLY MASS MEETINGS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 14.-Republicans are seere in their strictures upon Mr. Hewitt's action in issuing a proclamation to the country as chairman of the National Democratic Committee announcing the election of Tilden and Hendricks. To put forth such a statement n face of the known doubtful result of the election amounts, they say, to appealing to the partisans of Tilden to prepare to support his claims to the Presidency whatever may be the result of the process of counting he electoral vote. It is, they think, a consistent feature of the Democratic post election campaign, which consists chiefly in vehement declarations that the party will submit to no result, however lawfully reached, other than the inauguration of its candidate. The movement in Indiana simultaneously with the appearance of Mr. Hewitt's circular is held to be significant of a purpose to overawe public opinion at the North, and create a demand among timid Republicans that their leaders shall buy a peace of their menacing opponents by giving them all they demand.

If the Democrats desire solely to hold a series derly public meetings to back up their position by discussion and the passage of resolutions, they made a serious mistake in beginning in Indiana; but if they wish to startle the country with a thinly disguised threat of civil war, they ha best locality. Southern Indiana was the scene of dangerous and widespread treasonable conspiracies during the rebellion, and the hatred against the Republican party is as intense there still as in any part of the South. A movement in that quarter, even if appears on the surface to be nothing except a harmless succession of mass meetings, will be looked upon with distrust by all who were loyal to the Union in the times when the Sons of Liberty and the Knights of the olden Circle sought its destruction.

Senator Morton left for Indiana this evening, and expects to return to Washington on Tuesday. It is conjectured that he goes West to ascertain what the Democratic movement means, and to organize a counter move ment if it is deemed necessary.

## THE HOUSE RESISTS COMPROMISE. M'CRARY'S IDEA OF A JOINT COMMITTEE SMOTHERED

-A KINDRED PLAN BY LE MOYNE SCOUTED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 .- The movement in

he House of Representatives in favor of the adoption of some joint rule for the adjustment of the electoral complication received a check to-day by the pa-sage of the resolution agreed to in the Democratic caucus on Monday last. It may be remembered that at one time the Judiciary Committee agreed almost without division to report favorably a resolution introduced by Mr. McCrary providing for the creation of a joint committee of the two Houses to devise some plan for adjusting the present ispute, either by constitutional amendment or by legis-

Before this resolution was reported a Democratic aucus was held, at which, after considerable excited talk and the manifestation of a determination to insist on the right of the House to act judicially on the electoral vote of every State, a resolution introduced by Mr. Hunton was passed, providing for the creation of a House committee of seven to ascertain the rights, privieges, and duties of that body as to the electoral count. The effect of this caucus was immediately apparent in the Judiciary Committee. The vote by which it had agreed to report the McCrary resolution favorably was reconsidered, and the Hunton caucus resolution was adopted as an original proposition. This was reported to the House to-day and discussed. In effect it finally disposes of Mr. McCrary's proposition.

The subsequent action of the House on the Le Moyne solution was also exceedingly interesting in this connection. The Representative from Chicago proposed the appointment of a joint committee to prepare some plan for submitting the electoral complication to the United States Supreme Court. His idea was not to give the Supreme Court jurisdiction to count the electoral votes and declare the result, but to submit to it the questio s at issue between the two Houses as to the powers and duties of each and of the President of the Senate in connection with the counting of the electoral vote. There is a belief that the court would willingly take such a question into consideration as to both Houses, and its opinion as to the rights and duties of each under the Constitution and laws would be universally respected. Such a proposition coming from a Democratic source was of surse entitled to consideration; but Fernando Wood, speaking for the ultra portion of his party, declared that whole subject had been disposed of by the adoption of the House resolution creating a committee to determine the rights of the House. Under his lead the proposition was not even considered. This, for the present at least, disposes of all attempts in the House to arrive at an understanding between the two branches of Congress in regard to the count of the electoral votes.

CONGRESS TO FOREGO A RECESS. FEELING IN FAVOR OF ATTENDING TO BUSINESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 .- It is now pretty well determined that Congress will omit the customary holiday recess. The Democrats of the House seem

anxious to dispatch the necessary business as rapidly as possible, and they will therefore probably prevent any adjournment except from the Friday preceding Christ-mas to the succeeding Tuesday, and from the Friday preceding New Year's Day to the 2d of January. Mr. Holman, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. has remarked within a day or two that if the House is to give its entire attention to the appropriation bills, and

take them up for consideration as fast as they can be reported, all the time between now and the 4th of March will be consumed on them alone.

ELECTION BY DIRECT VOTE. PROBABLE PASSAGE OF SENATOR MORTON'S BILL BY THE SENATE-THE HOUSE WILL ASSENT TO NOTHING WHICH DOES NOT ELECT TILDEN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The next step toward the settlement of the Presidential dispute will undoubtedly be the passage by the Senate of Mr. Morton's bill of last session, amended in some respects. It covers all possible questions arising out of the count ing of the electoral votes with one exception. In the case of conflicting returns from any State the bill provides that the return which the two Houses shall agree to be valid shall be counted; but it does not indicate what shall be done in case there is a failure to agree, so that it leaves open one of the most important issues connected with the subject. This was not intentional, but was rendered unavoidable last session by the failure of the committee allving the bill in charge to come to a decision as to the best way of meeting this embarragement. One proposition was to refer cases of this kind to the Supreme Court and another was to create for their settlement a kind of commission composed of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the

When the bill is brought up this session, as it probably will be next week, the whole question will be no doubt thoroughly debated and amendments offered to cure this defect of the measure. It is not expected that the bill as finally passed by the Senate will meet the approval of the House. The Democrats in both bodies have shown a decided disposition to accept of no mode of settlement which does not give their party entire control over the questions at stake. In passing the bill, however, the Senate will indicate a desire to avert the dangers which threaten the perce of the country, and the responsibility

in case it fails will rest upon the House. Since the defeat of Senator Edmunds's constitutional amendment, it has been suggested that such a measure is not necessary in order to call in the aid of the Supreme Court to effect a decision. It is held in some quarters that Congress can, by the passage of a law, require the court to determine legal doubts about electoral votes. Apart from the constitutionality of such a measure, which might well be questioned, it would probably prove impracticable, for the Democrats appear to have no intention of submitting their claims to this tribunal. They evidently believe that if they should do so the decision would be against them, and they prefer to rest their chances of success upon the action of their large majority in the House of Representatives, backed, as they think it will be, by the menacing attitude of the Demo

#### A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. YESTERDAY'S ARGUMENTS ON THIS AND OTHER COM-

MERCIAL MATTERS BY A SPECIAL DELEGATION. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 14.-A delegation from the National Board of Trade, consisting of President Fraily of New-York, Secretary Randolph of Chicago, Hamilton Hill, and others, presented to the House Committee on Commerce to-day their views on several questions of importance to the commercial community. They advocated the establishment of a Department of Commerce, a new executive branch of the Government, to be presided over by a Cabinet minister, and to have the supervision of all matters relating to the commerce and trade of the United States. Their proposition includes the transfer to the new department of all bureaus of the Treasury having charge of commercial matters and statistics. They also favored the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and requested that the committee report to the House a resolution asking the President to reopen correspondence with the Government of Great Britain in relation to the abolition of light-house fees in that country. When Abbott Lawrence was United States Minister to England, during President Taylor's administration, this subject was brought to the attention of the British Government, and Lord Palmerston admitted in his communications on this subject that the principle urged by the Govern ment of the United States, that each Government ought to support the light-houses on its coasts, was a correct one, but he explained to Minister Lawrence that the light-house dues paid by the owners of vessels to the British Government were chiefly collected on behalf of private individuals, to whom this revenue had been for various reasons granted. It was not possible, therefore, he said, for the British Government to abolish the ligh house dues until the rights of these private individuals had been equitably extinguished. Since that time the Government of Great Britain has been gradually acquiring the complete ownership of its light-house system, and English shipowners, a well as those of other countries, are now auxious to have this burden upon international trade removed. The rep resentatives of the National Board of Trade are of the opinion that if the President will now direct a reopening f the correspondence on the subject, Great Britain will readily act upon the suggestion of abolishing light-house fees. The attention of the committee was also called to the desirability of repealing the law under which head money has been collected upon immigrants arriving at the port of New-York, but that subject is to be discussed at greater length at the meeting of the committee to,

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1876. The House Committee on Appropriations to-day made the following distribution of work remaining on hand: The preparation of the Legislative, Executive, and Judi The preparation of the Legislative, Executive, and Judi-cial Appropriation bill is assigned to Messra, Holman, Waldron, and Atkins. The Army Appropriation bill is to be prepared by Messra, Atkins, Wells, and Foster; the Navy bill by Messra, Biount, Itale, and Clymer; the Indi-an Appropriation bill by Messra, Wells, Foster, and Ho-man; the Milliary Academy bill by Messra, Clymer, Fos-ter, and Blount; the Consular and Diplomatic bill by Messra, Singleton, Wells, and Hale, and the Sandry Civil Service bill by Messra, Holman, Atkins, and Hale. A letter was recently received by the President from

the President of the Republic of Chill, in which it was stated that Don Adolfo Ibanez, for some time Minister of Chill in this country, would be transferred to another post. The President, in reply, speaks highly of the abil-ity and courtesy of the Chilman Minister, and is pleased to know that his ability is appreciated at home.

The Scuate sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections, onsisting of Messrs, Morton, Logan, and Kernan, were tions of law relative to the late elections in Oregon and New Jersey. Gov. Bedle, Secretary of State Kelsey, and Mr. Williamson did not appear to day, but will probably be present to-morrow. this morning occupied in an informal discussion of ques

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day had before them the subject of the Venezuelan claims, their object being to obtain testimony additional to that taken during the former assion of Congress, in order to arrive at a full understanding of the entire subject before bring ng it before the House for action

## NOMINATIONS

Washington, Dec. 14.-The President to-day

ent the following nominations to the Senate: Oliver Besbrahell of Pennsylvanta to be Coiner of the Mint, rice Snowden, appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia. Alex. M. Blar to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Alex, M. Blair to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kainsas.

Wil iam Higby to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ist District of California.

United States Marsinis—Weeden O'Neal, District of Kentucky; John L. Lake, Dr. Southers District of Mississippi, and Jno. R. G. Prikin, District of Louisiana.

Postmasters—Geo. M. Tileston at Huntington, N. Y.; Mary Severn at Mahanoy City, Penn.; H. P. Kinney at Anath, Texas; Jno. T. Young at Moberly, Mo.; H. K. Winslow at Kokono, Ind.; Jos. W. Gillespie at Alliance, Ohio; and F. W. Redford at Seward, Neb.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. BOSTON, Dec. 14.—John Fean was to-day sem-

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 14.—Arthur Hacken, son prominent shoe manufacturer, committed suicide this fore-noon by shooting himself through the head.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The reported suicide of Arthur ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—In an altercation last light, Mrs. Robert McDonald in defense of herself from an small by her husband, shot him in the head. He is now in a recarrious condition.

THENTON, N. J., Doc. 14.—In the United States District Court to day, George W. Courcy of New York, who was charged on two indictments with sending obscene interature through the post-office, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the State Prison. Courcy was arrested for this offense over two years ago. He appeared in New York with sixteen aliases.

## FOLITICAL NEWS.

WADE HAMPTON'S "INAUGURATION." HE DENOUNCES THE USE OF TROOPS, ASSUMES THE ARDUOUS DUTÍES OF GOVERNOR, AND IS BORNE ALOFT BY THE CROWD TO HIS HOTEL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 14.—The inauguration of Wade Hampton by the Democratic House took place in front of Carolina Hall this afternoon. The square in front of the hall was densely packed with persons of both races, and the housetops were covered with spectators. At 3:30 p. m. Gen. Hampton was escorted to the stand amid demonstrations of great enthusiasm. The members of the General Assembly occupied the space immediately surrounding the stand, with the crowd in the rear. Gen. Hampton then read his inaugural address, of which the following is an abstract:

then read his inaugural address, of which the following is an abstract:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: It is with feelings of the profoundest solicitude that I assume the ardnous duties and grave responsibilities of the high position to which the people of South Carolina have called me. It is and events unprecedented in the history of the Republic that I take the chair as Chief Magistrate of this State. In a time of profound peace, when no legal officer had been resisted in the proper discharge of his functions, we witnessed a spectacle abhorrent to every patriotic heart and fatal to republican institutions—Federal troops used to promote the success of a political party. Undismayed, though shocked by this gross violation of the Constitution of the country, our people with a determination that no force could subdue, no fraud could defeat, kept steadily and peacefully in the path of duty, resolved to assert their rights as American freemen at the ballot-box, that great court of final resort before which must be tried the grave questions of the supremacy of the Constitution and the stability of our institutions. What the verdict of the people of South Carolina has been you need not be fold. It has reverberated throughout the State, and Its echoes come back to us from every land where liberty is venerated, declaring in tones that cannot be mistaken that, standing on the Constitution of our country, we propose to obey its laws, to preserve as far as in us lies its peace and honor, and to carry out in good faith every pledge made by us for reform and honest government. We intend to prove to the world the sincerity of our declarations, that the sole motive which inspired the grand contest we have so successfully made was not the paltry ambitton for party supremacy but the sacred hope of redeming our State.

But it was sought to wrest the fruits of this victory by

thous, that the sole motive which inspired the grand contest we have so successfully made was not the pality ambition for party supremacy but the sacred hope of redeeming our State.

But it was sought to wrest the fruits of this victory by a gigantic frand and a base conspiracy. When the members-cleet of the General Assembly repaired to the Capitol to take their seats, armed solders of the Federal Government confronted them, and their certificates of election were examined and passed upon by a corporal of the suard. It was a mild these appailing scenes that the members of the General Assembly were called upon to assume their duties as representatives of a free State, and that State one of the original thirteen who won our independence and framed our Constitution, debarred the free exercise of their rights by the presence of armed force. A legal quorum of the lower House, after plucing on record a protest, quietly withdriven from the Capitol, and proceeded to organize that branch of the General Assembly. You have seen a minority of the House usurp the powers of the whole body. You have seen the majority expelled from their hall by threats of force. You have seen there admitted to seats as representatives by the votes of men who themselves were acting in direct violati n of the Constitution; and you have seen the last cowning act of infamy by which a caudidate for the office of Governor, who had been defeated by the popular vote, had himself declared elected by his coenspirators. It is due to my position as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth to place on record my solemn and indignant protest against acts which I consider subversive of civil liberty and destructive of our form of government.

A great task is before the Conservative party of this State. They entered on this contest with a platform as broad, so strong, so liberal, that every honest clitize could stand upon it. They recognized and necepted the amendments of the Constitution in good faith. They pledged themselves to work reform and to establish

committed, and I, as the representative of the Conservative party, hold myself bound by every dictate of honoand good faith to use every effort to have the pledges redeemed fully and honestly. Let us show to all of them
that the true interests of both races can best be secured
by promoting prosperity among all classes of our
fellow-citizens. I rely confidently on the support
of the members of the General Assembly in inv
efforts to attain these laudable ends, and I trust that all
branches of the Government will unite cordially in this
particite work. If so united and working with resolute
will and carnest determination, we may hope soon to see
the dawn of a brighter day for our State. God in his infinite mercy grapt that it may come speedily, and may
He shower his tichost blessings of peace and happiness
on our whole people.

At the close of the address the oath of office was administered by Trial-Justice Marshall to Gen. Hampton as Governor, and to W. D. Simpson as Lieutenaut-Governor, the crowd standing uncovered while the ceremony was being performed. The chair in which Gen. Hampton was seated was then wrapped in the national colors, and he was borne on the shoulders of a doz n men to his hotel, escorted by the entire crowd. Several prominent gentlemen addressed the multitude from the front of the hotel, the Congressional Committee occupying a promiat position on one of the balconies, after which the crowd quietly dispersed.

#### LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION. VIOLENCE IN EAST BATON ROUGE UNDER EXAMINA-

TION. New-Orleans, Dec. 14.—In the Congressional investigation to-day Mr. Clover, Supervisor of East Baton Rouge, was recalled by Gen. Huribut. Clover submitted a copy of the affidavit which accompanied his returns, showing riot, tumult, violence, fear, dread, and terrorism throughout the parish on election day. He said he did not witness any of the violence, but was informed of it by other persons. On being cross-examined he said that the affidavit accompanying the returns was prepared in the Custom-house in this city and that Hugh J. Campbell assisted in preparing it. A number of other witnesses were examined. The committee gave notice that they would hereafter meet in the hall of the Chamber of Com-

#### COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS IN FLORIDA. DISCOVERY OF FRAUDULENT VOTES.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 14.—The Congressional ommittee to-d\*y discovered what is alleged to be an interpolation of 72 names in the poll list of a precinct in Leon County. This interpolation, the Democrats charge, was made to cover 72 fraudulent tick-ets of minute sise that were found in the box. The Democrats charge that these tickets were hidden in folds of the regular tickets, and thus smuggled into the box. The interpolation was charged on the ground that citizens of the precinct fail to identify any of the 72 names that appear consecutively on two pages, and from the fact that the fall list at this precinct was not numbered as at all other precincts. They Republicans claim they can explain these facts to morrow. The Sapreme Court proceedings were stopped

## SMITH ELY'S SUCCESSOR.

It is not yet decided who the Democratic andidate will be to fill out Smith E'y's term in the VIIth Congressional District, but the indications were that David Dudley Field will be nominated. Except for the Presidential contest, Mr. Ely's seat would be permitted to remain vacant, and now the services of a permitted to remain vacant, and now the services of a lawyer are sought rather than those of a statesman. The nomination was first offered to Horatio Seymour, but he declined on the score of health. Mr. Field was then talked of, but it was feared that his well-known connection with Tweed would injure his influence in Congress, and would afford to the opposition a strong point of attack. William A. Beach was the next choice, and he was preferred by the party leaders to Mr. Field, as combining the legal ability of the latter with the forensic power which Mr. Field does not possess. Mr. Beach, however, declined the position on account of professional engagements. Others were spoken of, among them Smith M. Weed, but the impression among the party leaders in Mr. Ely's district is that Mr. Field is the most available man, and that he will accept it nominated.

FATAL POLITICAL QUARREL. Baltimore, Dec. 14 .- At a hall on Balti-

more-st., at an early hour this morning, as a ball was closing, a difficulty arose, originating, it is said, in a polifical discussion. Pistols were drawn and several shots vere fired, one of the balls striking Patrick Mulligan, a city Councilo an from the Eighth Ward, in the abdomen. At the time Mulligan's wound was not supposed to be at the time shiftigan's would was not supposed to be scrious, but to-night his physicians say he cannot re-cover. Thomas J. Hogas, one of the men engaged in the Cross Street Market riot in September, has been arrested, charged with the shooting of Mulligan. To-night the quarrel was renewed in a saloon on Marsh Market space and James Busey and James Hogan were severely wounded.

LOSSES BY THE ST. LOUIS ICE GORGE. St. Louis, Dec. 14.-There is no change to report in the condition of the ice-locked steamers at the Arsenal. The gorge is still firm, and there is no doubt

# but that all of the boats that can float will be extricated and placed in safe quarters. The loss to the Keokuk Northern line will not exceed \$100,000, and may not reach \$75,000. The fire risk on the Centennial is for \$10,000 in Cincinnati offices.

CONFLAGRATION AT LITTLE ROCK. DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY THREATENED.

THE CENTER OF THE CITY IN PLAMES-THE WATER SUPPLY FAILING-PROGRESS OF THE FIRE-A LOSS OF OVER \$200,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 14 .- A terrible fire s now prevailing in the heart of this city. The Metro politan Hotel has been burned, including the Merchauts National Bank, Gleason's restaurant, the City Haff, in which are kept steam fire-engines and hook and ladder apparatus, and the city offices are now burning. At this hour, 10:15 p. m., the water has given out, and there are great fears of the flames extending across to the north side of Markham-st.

The fire originated in McCabe's ice-house at 8:45 p. m. near the river, and communicated to the out-he thence to the laundry and across Water-st. to the hotel. A heavy gale is prevailing, with the wind from the wing the sparks across Markham-st. to the Denckla block, the finest building in the city. The Griffith block, corner of Markham and Main-sts., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, is on fire. There are some hopes of stopping the flames at The Herald office building, which, with the buildings nearest it, are being razed.

Men are on top of McAlmont & Gibson's drug store, the Stoddard Bank building, and Denckla Block, fighting the flames inch by inch. Several men have been severely injured by falling bricks. The loss will be fully \$150,000, if the fire is contined to the limits in which it was raging at

be burned, and goods are being removed from the stores. Should this building go the German Savings Bank and the Equitable block—the best on Main-st.—will be de-

stroved.

10:30 p. m.—The Griffith and Equitable blocks are on fire at the upper corners. Grave fears are entertained that the flames will proceed up Main-st, to Second-st. If water is obtained now the east side and the greater portion of the west side of Main-st, can yet be saved.

NOVEL SPORTS AT THE HIPPODROME.

PLAYING POLO FOR THE BENNETT PLATE-A TROT-TING RACE.

Gilmore's Garden has again been transformed, and reappeared last evening before the public under the guise of a polo ground and trotting course one-seventh of a mile in length. Here, under the management of E. G. Gilmore, was begun last evening what in the play-bills is called a grand equestrian festival, the exercises consisting of polo and running and trotting races. The audience—which was very large, completely filling the house in all its parts—watched the exercises with interest from beginning to end. The only occurrence which marred the enjoyment of the evening was the fact that many men persisted in smoking, notwithstanding repeated requests from the management.

The polo game, the first of a series of three for the The polo game, the first of a series of three for the Bennett Piate, presented by James Gordon Bennett, and played for by six members of the Beston club, led by Col. F. A. Fuller, and the California club of four, under Capt. Neil Mowry, was a sharp, interesting game, quickly won by the California club in five short innings. Capt. Mowry, whose shots were marvels of strength and precision, knocked the ball to the goal four times out of the five. A running race, a mile dush, followed the polo, the contestants being Joe, Morgan kept the lead, but in the last round Joe drew up and the horses passed the homestretch neck and neck. The race was declared a dead heat. A trotting race for a purse of \$100, with seven entries—Newbrook, Snowfake, Flirtation, Old Bob, Harry, Pauline Lucca, and Tommy More, then followed, in which Snowfake, winning the first and third, and Old Bob, winning the second heats, proved themselves to be the fast horses. Time of first heat, 2:51. A number of interesting equestrian feats were performed in the interval between the first two heats by Neil Mowry and a daring Mexican rider called Carrillo. Of these the most striking were dragging the hands along the ground while the horse was at full gallop, picking up handscrehiefs and passing them from one rider to the other under a horse's body while in ravid motion, and darting toward a small boy at a rapid rate and safely lifting him into the saddle. Both riders seemed to be perfectly at home in the saddle. Both riders seemed to be perfectly at home in the saddle. Both riders seemed to be perfectly at home in the saddle. Both riders seemed to leave the receipt at home in the saddle, Both riders seemed to be perfectly at home in the saddle. Both riders seemed to leave the seeming, and the trot will be for horses who have never beaten 2:45. To-morrow the last game of rolo will take place, and a trot with horses that have never beaten 2:35. Bennett Plate, presented by James Gordon Bennett, and

## FIRE RECORD.

AT CHICAGO-LOSS, \$20,000. CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—The picture-frame establishment of Schram Brothers, No. 211 Randolph-st., was burned this morning. The loss is \$20,000.

AT AUGUSTA, MAINE-LOSS, \$48,000. Augusta, Maine, Dec. 14 .- A fire broke out this morning in a store on Water-st. and extended rapidly, sweeping away the houses on the east side of that street from Hendee's photograph rooms to Robins's namess shop. This is the most destructive fire here since the conflagration in 1865. The losses amount to

DARING ROBBERY IN OHIO. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 14 .- The Enquirer's Zanesville, Ohio, special says that a most successful and daring robbery was perpetrated at Somerset, Perry County, last night. The banking-house of William M. Ream was entered by four masked men, and over \$10,000 was stolen.

About 1 o'clock in the morning Mr. Ream, who lived in the building, was suddenly aroused by two masked in one on either side, who seized his wrists, while two others stood at the foot of the bed with revolvers. Ream was ordered to accompany three of them to the vanit, the fourth remaining to prevent Mrs. Ream from giving an alarm. On reaching the vault Mr. Ream was ordered to unlock the door, which he did, and the thieves took therefrom \$10,200, leaving gold and sliver coin, bonds, &c., untouched. Mr. Ream was then gagged and bound to a chair. The robber who watched Mrs. Ream called out and the party fled. Mr. Ream was not released until nearly daylight, his wife expecting to be killed if she gave the abarm. It is supposed that one of the robbers gained an entrance to the house in the early evening, and afterward admitted his associates, as no deors were forced. Great excitement prevails at Somesset, and bands of men are searching the country for a trace of the robbers. Ream was ordered to accompany three of them to the

## GEN. CROOK'S FORCES IN CAMP.

NORTH FORK BELLE FOURCHE, Dec. 10, via heyenne, W. T., Dec. 14.—Gen. Crook's force left Buffalo Springs Dec. 6 and arrived here on the 9th. It is now in camp here. A train leaves to-day to bring up rations and forage from Buffalo Springs. The trail over which and forage from Bussels, and the army marched was a very bad one. No information as to the exact loca ion of the hostiles has been obtained. The army will remain here several days to rest and recuperate the animals, and then move to the mouth of Little Powder River. Not much snow has failen, and the weather is comparatively mild.

## INCENDIARY FIRES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 14 .- A large portion of the thriving town of Blackville, in Barnwell County, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at \$40,000; insurance unknown. There is much excitement in the town, as the fire is supposed to have been in-cendiary. An incendiary fire occurred to-day at Fiorence, and burned several buildings, including the afore and dwelling of D. Sonberger, which was insured for \$6,500. The total loss was \$11,000.

STEAMER SUNK-TEN LIVES LOST. New-Orleans, Dec. 14.—The steamer Homer sunk opposite Payne's Landing, on the Red River, at 3:30 p. m. to-day. The cabin passengers were all saved, but ten deck passengers were drowned. The boat and cargo will be a total loss.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—The French man-of-war Seine, lonumander Broselet, arrived at St. Thomas, Nov. 24, from fartinique, for the purpose of exhuming the remains of 'kear-dmiral Beule, which are to be sent to France.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—In the libel suit of Strathers & Sons, contractors, against The Econing Bulletin, in which damages were claimed in \$50,000, the jury this morning brought in a verilet for plaintiffs, assessing the damages at one cent. BOSTON, Dec. 14.-A dispatch was received in this

city to-day announcing the loss of the schoner Wm. G. Shat-inck, Capt. Thatcher, which chared at Boston Nov. 11 for Port Royal, S. C. The vessel was abandoned in the Gulf Stream. All hands were saved.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec., 14.—Mr. Theodore Schwartz, Consul for Germany at this point for the past 30 years, has received official notification from the German Consul-General at New-York that he will be relieved April 1, 1877. The cause for this action is a law requiring all consuls of the German Empire to be lawyers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 14.—The case of the City of New-York against the New-England Transfer Company, to compel the payment of ferry hecase on the steamer Maryland, plying between Mott Haven, on the Harlem River, and Jersey City, for the transportation of through passengers around New-York, was argined to-day before Judge Shipman of the United States Circuit Court, in Chambers. Decision was reserved.

## PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS. THE TURKISH PERPLEXITIES.

THE OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA STILL IN QUESTION -THE ROUMANIAN ARMY TO BE INCREASED.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1876. A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is not true that the Marquis of Salisbury and Gen. Ignatieff are agreed concerning the occupation of Bul-garia. This question has not even been discussed."

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1876. It is rumored on the Bourse here that Constantinopl dvices have been received of a two months' prolong tion of the armistice. It is very improbable that such is

BUCHAREST, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1876. The Official Gazette publishes a decree creating eight ew regiments of infantry, the formation of which is to begin on the 1st of January next. The present infantry

force of Roumania is only eight regiments. VIENNA, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1876. The Political Correspondence says that Russia promised her support to Montenegro's claims for an extension of same time informed the Prince of Montenegro that the fulfillment of these aspirations would be only attained by an agreement between Russia and the Powers with

#### whom she is most nearly altied. INFLATION IN SERVIA.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1876.

The Standard's dispatch from Peath says the Servia Government began on Wednesday to issue notes with a RUSSIAN WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

A telegram from Bucharest reports that the Russians are forming a vast fortified camp at Bender. The work is going on night and day. Stores in great quantities are accumulating there and at Tiraspol. Large barracks are being constructed at Faletze and Unghenz. Immense quantities of hay are being stored in Burharest. DIFFICULTIES ARISING AT THE CONFERENCE,

The Vienna correspondent of The Times reports that at Veduesday's sitting of the Conference the question of the cession of Spizza to Montenegro was brought forward, but the proposition met with opposition from several sides. With regard to the disarmament of the Mohamnedans Russia's views do not appear, from what Gen. Ignaticff says, to be as absolute as was supposed, the tendency being to place Christians and Mohammedans on the same footing. Russia's views about Bulgaria, how-ever, are more extreme. She seems to consider that all districts inhabited by Bulgarians should be considered as

would comprise more than half of Turkey. Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople, dated Thursday, states that the preliminary conferences are making rapid progress. The Pienipotentiaries themselves affirm that the Conference is in a fair way toward a successful issue. RUSSIA STILL ARMING.

The Vienna special of The Daily News says the Grand Duke Nicholas has asked for a reserve force of 100,000 men. Their mobilization has already commenced at St. Petersburg and Moscow. It is said if the Russian troops, as expected, enter Roumania shortly, the movement will not be accom-

panied by a declaration of war on Turkey. FLIGHT OF A BELGIAN BANK PRESIDENT.

BRUSSELS, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1876 The President of the Union du Credit Bank has absconded. He had used the bank's funds for private speculations. The loss is very heavy. The directors of

speculations. The loss is very heavy. The directors of the leading financial establishments will meet at the Ministry of Finance to-day to organize a syndicate to assist the bank to continue operations.

The Government was questioned in the Chamber of Representatives to-day regarding the affair. M. Malou, Minister of Finance, said he had already come to an understanding with the Bank of Belgium respecting measures for continuing the operations of the embarrassed bank. He was convinced the crisis would be easily solved. Meantime the Tribune of Commerce had granted a motion of the Union du Credit Bank for a temporary suspension.

Le Temns publishes a report that one of the directors of the Brussels Umon du Credit Bank has committee Anicide.

#### MINISTER SIMON DEFINES HIS POLICY. VERSAILLES, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1876.

M. Jules Simon, the new President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day regarding his policy, which was well received. He declared himself profoundly a Republican and Conservative and devoted to liberty of conscience. He also had a sincere reverence for religion. He said President MacMahon had eudeavored on all occasions to act strictly in accordance with the principles of constitutional government. The Ministers, united among themselves and with the parlia mentary majority in the desire to maintain a republican constitution, concluded to establish real liberty. A strong and united authority is necessary. We must therefore have officials who will not only execute orders and apply the laws, but set an example of respect for the Govern-ment they serve. We shall be ab olutely strict on that

point.

The deputies of the Left repeatedly cheered this concluding statement. It was remarked that M. Gambetta
did n. t appland. M. Simon repeated the same statement
in the Senate, and was much applanded, especially by
the Left. The Bonapartists resolved to observe an expectant and cautious attitude toward the new cabinet.

M. GAMBETTA HOSTILE AND RESENTFUL. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1876.
The Paris correspondent of The Times comments on

what he describes as the mocking, almost aggressive st-titude of M. Gambetta and his immediate followers while Minister Simon was making his statement before the Chamber yesterday. It is asserted that after the sitting M. Gambetta declared the new Cabinet was made against him and he would not forget it. THE MINISTER OF WAR FRIENDLY.

The Daily News correspondent at Paris says: "M. mon has received perfectly satisfactory assurances from Gen. Berthaut, Minister of War, on the question of military escorts at funerals. The order issued by Gen. Berthaut on this subject was the ostensible cause of the late crisis. M. Martel's indisposition is not serious, and he will assume the office to which he has been appointed."

#### THE GERMAN PENAL CODE. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1876.

Special dispatches from Berlin state that there is no prospect of compromise between the Imperial Government and the Reichstag on the judicial laws. The Berlin correspondent of *The Post* says the Govern-ment has absolutely refused to make any compromise.

#### GERMAN ECCLESIASTICS SENTENCED. MUNSTER, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1876.

Bishop Brinckman and Dr. Giest have been sentenced to imprisonment, the former for a year and the latter for two years, nominally for with solding pub-lic documents and embezzlement. Their real offense was disobelience of the ecclesiastical laws. Two priests were also sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

THE CAPTURED STEAMER MOCTEZUMA. HAVANA, Dec. 14 .- The French steamer has arrived from St. Thomas, and brings advices to the 9th inst. The capture of the steamer Moctezuma was arinst. The capture of the steamer Moctezuma was arranged in Kingston, Jamaica. The chief of the captors, Leoneio Prado, a son of ex-President Prado of Peru, was in Kingston up to within a few days of the capture, and was, apparently, there supplied with money. On the 22d ult., the Spanish man-of-war Pizarro arrived at Portan-Prince, in search of the captured steamer, but left the next uporning, having been mable to obtain any information concerning her.

## WEST INDIAN NOTES.

HAVANA, Dec. 14 .- Advices from St. Thomas state that business continued dull and the neat was in-tense. Six vessels had entered the harbor of St. Thomas in distress, among them being the bark Maniton, Capt. Frower, from Baltimore, bound for Pernambuco.

Advices from Santo Domingo to the 30th say tranquillity reigns throughout that Republic, the ports of Azus lity reigns throughout that Republic, the ports of Asus and Monte Caristi having surrendered. Some uneasy feeling, however, still prevailed throughout the country. Business was duil, and money extremely scarce. Advices from Jacmel to the 26th state that perfect tranquillity prevails in Hayti. The coffice crop will fail very short this year on account of the damage done by the harricane. Coffee is now valued at \$13 per quintal. Ex-President Jeffrard has arrived at Port-au-Prince. President Canal has adopted a very liberal policy. He permits Haytlans of all political denominations to return to their country.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.-Parliament, by a vote of 206 to 116, has rejected a motion to postpone the aboli-tion of import duties on iron until the 1st of January, 1879.

LONDON, Dec. 15 .- A special dispatch to The Standard from Alexandria states that the British The Standard from Alexandra to the King of Abyssinia, Consul-General has written to the King of Abyssinia, offering to mediate between him and the Khedive. Major Barlow, an Englishman, who, it was recently announce, was on his way to Abyssinia to take command of the King's army, has been stopped by order of the Khedive.